

# BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

AND PILOT

Published every Thursday by the Eagle Printing Co., Ed. E. Talmage, Editor; Arch B. O'Flaherty, General Manager. Member of Associated Press. Entered as second class matter, April 28, 1910, at the postoffice in Bryan, under act of March 9, 1879. Rates of subscription: One year, \$1.00, absolutely in advance; six months, 75 cents. Cards of thanks and resolutions of respect, 5 cents per line; other advertising rates on application. Active correspondents wanted. Daily Eagle every day except Sunday.

VOL XXXV.

Bryan, Texas, Thursday, January 3, 1918.

NUMBER 16

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROKEN OFF

By Associated Press

London, January 2.—Peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been broken off by the boshelviki government, owing to the German attitude regarding Poland and Lithuania, and the enemy's proposal that the garrisons be retained at Libau, Riga and elsewhere, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily News.

The Daily News correspondent also says a considerable number of the red guards are reinforcing the front and other defense measures are being taken.

### EXPANDING BUSINESS WITH TRADE DAYS IN THE BRYAN TERRITORY

Given in Succession They Establish the Habit of Trading in Bryan by People Over a Wide Area—Methods of Conducting Them.

In the 1918 campaign for the development of trade in the Bryan territory, one of the projects that will come before the board of directors of the Bryan and Brazos county commercial club at an early session will be a trades day or bargain day, as they are variously called. For the purpose of drawing people to town these affairs have proven a big success wherever tried, unless the weather interfered. In this section, where good roads are being pushed further and further out, it is believed that trade from a wider territory than customarily attends trades days will result, because Bryan is a full fledged city and the stocks of goods carried by local merchants are so large and varied the average country town merchant cannot possibly compete, hence those who come here to trade are not necessarily taking their business from the home merchants, for the home merchant has not those things they want. But to impress this fact on all the people of a territory as wide as that of Bryan is a condition that local merchants recognize can only be reached through strong advertising methods that cause real desire. The best advertising method known to man is that which draws the customer to the place of business that he may see for himself and do his own comparing as to quality and prices. One such successful method is the trades day.

The principle underlying trades days is the drawing of just as large a crowd as possible. The purpose is to get just as many people to come to town as can be attracted. Hence, some special attraction is offered, some one thing that thousands have a curiosity to see, something that will furnish an excuse to come to town. This is often a balloon ascension, or an aviator or some big attraction that can be viewed by thousands at one time. Then each and every merchant offers some real bargain or prize. Bargains take the form of offering some one article at a low price to induce people to visit the store, or of prizes for the bringing the greatest distance or for bringing the largest quantity of country produce to town, or something of that sort. Or bargains and prizes may be combined by any merchant. To make the affair a big success every merchant little and big, joins in the proposition, offers his bargains and gets the advantages.

In some places merchants who join in the movement are given numbered coupons that entitle the holder to a chance in the drawing that takes place late in the afternoon, numerous prizes being awarded in this manner. Those merchants who do not join in the movement are not permitted to issue coupons, and have been known to lose hundreds of dollars worth of trade each by reason. A coupon is issued with each dollar's worth of trading done. The purchaser keeps one-half and the merchant places the other half in the locked box. If the number held by the purchaser is called he is awarded a prize, the second number drawn entitling somebody else to a second prize and so on.

In order to get the detailed news of trades day to all the people in a territory as wide as this, circulars are printed. The usual method of financing such a project is to issue a circular containing the advertisements of the different merchants who are advertising bargains and other inducements, and thereon explaining all about the town and trades day and exploiting the different open air attractions. The cost of the advertising in this circular is fixed sufficiently high to enable the club to pay all general expenses of the undertaking from that source, without other solicitation. Whatever the merchant may do in the

### SNOW IS FALLING AND AIDS ITALIANS IN THEIR FIGHTING

Successful New Year Day Attack Followed by Weather That Interfered With Teutons' Food Supply.

(By Associated Press) London, Jan. 2.—The weather is apparently coming to the aid of the hard pressed Italians, following their New Year's victory in driving the Austro-Germans from Seenson bridgehead, across the Piave river. Snowfall has set in, interfering with the enemy's food supply.

RAIDERS REPULSED. (By Associated Press) London, Jan. 2.—The British last night repulsed several raids by the Germans on the Belgian and Arras fronts.

TEUTONS DEFEATED AGAIN. (By Associated Press) Rome, Jan. 2.—Italians have defeated another Austro-German attempt to cross the Piave.

### ANTI TRUST SUITS GO OVER ONE TERM

(By Associated Press) Washington, Jan. 2.—Attorney General Gregory today asked the supreme court to defer argument on the International Harvester, United States Machinery, the Steel Corporation and four other anti-trust suits until next term.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS ORDERED. (By Associated Press) New York, Jan. 2.—Lightless nights for all New York and town streets were ordered today by the fuel administration.

CANCEL 104 TRAINS. (By Associated Press) Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—The Pennsylvania railroad today canceled 104 passenger trains east of Pittsburgh.

way of offering bargains and special inducements is his own affair. These circulars and any other general advertising matter are sent out to thousands of people whose names are secured in the usual way, and in addition posters and banners are put on wagons, buggies, automobiles and even small pennants are attached to the bridles of horses, and hat bands adorn the men and women alike. Regular circus methods are employed to get the news spread broadcast and firmly fastened in the minds of the people.

The enthusiasm with which the local merchants go into the proposition and the more universally they join the movement, the greater is its success. That success has been found to depend very largely upon the amount of advertisement and the thoroughness with which it is distributed and the tenacity of the follow-up campaigns to prevent people from forgetting. Properly and persistently advertised, it is believed that from five to ten thousand people could be induced to come to Bryan on trades days in May or June, and the presence here of that many people would certainly mean the spending of sums of money largely in excess of the total cost. Even if the first trades day was not as great a success financially as it was thought it ought to be, the second, three months later, say, would be better and the third would be an improvement on that. The underlying motive has always been to establish a habit of trading at these points rather than to induce people to come just for one day. When people throughout the Bryan territory get the habit of coming to Bryan to do their trading, trades days will cease to have the inducements they did in the beginning, and would be held for the purpose of holding the trade rather than inducing new trade. But it has been found that time is required to establish this habit, and numerous trades days, conducted with vim and energy, must be held in succession.

### INCOME TAX GATHERER STARTS ON HIS WORK TOMORROW MORNING

Exemption for Unmarried Folks Is \$1,000 and for the married \$2,000, and From That You Build As Tax Rate Grows.

(By Associated Press) Washington, Jan. 2.—The great task of gathering income tax and excess profits began yesterday.

Every unmarried person earning more than \$1,000 during the last year, and every married person or head of a family who made more than \$2,000 must file with the internal revenue collector of his district a report any time between today and March 1. He will be notified before June 1 of the tax due, and payment will be due by June 15.

The government expects to receive \$1,201,000,000 from income taxes before July 1, including \$666,000,000 from individuals and \$535,000,000 from taxes of corporations. This is more than one-third of the \$3,400,000,000 estimated receipts under the war revenue act passed by congress at the last session.

From excess profits taxes, the government expects to realize about \$1,220,000,000 before July 1.

The rate of tax for a married man or the head of a family is 2 per cent. on the amount of his net income exceeding \$2,000, but less than \$4,000, and 4 per cent. on the amount of his net income above \$4,000 but less than \$5,000. An unmarried person not the head of a family will pay 2 per cent. on the amount of net income above \$1,000 but less than \$3,000 and 4 per cent. on the net income above \$3,000 but less than \$5,000.

An extra levy, or surtax, in addition to the normal tax, is imposed on incomes above \$5,000, so that the amount of income between \$5,000 and \$7,500 is subject to a total income tax, including both normal and extra, of 5 per cent.; and between \$7,500 and \$10,000, 6 per cent. The surtax further increases with higher incomes, so that amounts of \$10,000,000 are taxable at 65 per cent. with one per cent. additional for each half million up to two million dollars. All incomes over the latter amount are taxable at 67 per cent.

Typical income tax levies on heads of families are as follows: Income of \$2,500, tax is \$10; income of \$3,000, tax is \$20; income of \$3,500, tax is \$30; income of \$4,000, tax is \$40; income of \$4,500, tax is \$60; income of \$5,000, tax is \$80.

Unmarried persons would pay in this way: income of \$1,500, tax is \$10; income of \$2,000, tax is \$20; income of \$2,500, tax is \$30; income of \$3,000, tax is \$40; income of \$3,500, tax is \$60; income of \$4,000, tax is \$80; income of \$4,500, tax is \$100; income of \$5,000, tax is \$120.

Taxes may be paid in four installments between now and June 15, if this arrangement is preferred, but the taxpayer will open a determined campaign in soon to encourage persons to pay their tax in full immediately, and receive interest on the advance payment.

A small army of accountants, especially trained for the work in the schools conducted by district collectors for the past two weeks, will go into the field beginning Wednesday to assist persons in filling their returns, and will travel on pre-arranged itineraries for a month or more. In addition, federal agricultural agents and representatives of state and county councils of national defense, have enlisted in the campaign of education. By this extensive campaign of education, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper hopes to eliminate the chances of failure to file a return through ignorance of the requirements.

In fact, officials in charge of the tax gathering machine expect to eliminate the usual grudging spirit of taxpayers. They have called this a "Liberty Tax," because its proceeds go to the same war cause as the Liberty bond issues, and every effort will be made to encourage the spirit of willing giving among those on whom the tax falls.

About 7,000,000 persons will pay income taxes, it is estimated, and most will be subject to a direct federal tax

### NORFOLK FIRE WAS NOT INCENDIARY

Loss of Two Million Dollars in Five Big Buildings Lost.

(By Associated Press) Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2.—Though the military guards were not relaxed, city officials today were less inclined to blame incendiaries for yesterday's fires, which destroyed five of the city's largest buildings with a loss of two million dollars.

### Pope Protests Against Teuton Barbarism

Rome, Jan. 2.—Pope Benedict, according to the Osservatore Romano, in addition to sending expressions of regret and sympathy to the bishops of Padua and Treviso, has drawn the attention of the government of the central empires and of the Austrian emperor to the raids over those cities.

The pope exhorted them to abstain in the future from such acts which while attaining no military end, make innocent victims and damage churches and art treasures and, consequently, are unjustifiable by international law.

### NOT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Jefferson City Mo., Jan. 2.—Men of draft age who are employed by the government in the operation of the railroads will not be classed as employees of the government under the new regulation, according to word received today from Lieutenant Colonel J. H. McCord from Provost Marshal General Crowder. Question had arisen as to whether the men should be classed as skilled government employees or skilled industrial employees.

for the first time, for less than \$500,000 paid income taxes last year under the old law. Tax return forms have been made as simple as possible, those for incomes of less than \$3,000 being especially free from technical features or inquisitorial items.

Corporations will pay taxes also, but on a different basis. Their net income is subject to a tax of 6 per cent. under the new war revenue act, and certain technical deductions are allowed. Corporation returns are due between January 1 and March 1, for the calendar year 1917, and companies operating on a fiscal year basis must report within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Beginning today also, excess profits returns for the year 1917 will be received from corporations, partnerships and individuals. The last date for the filing of these is March 1, the same as on income returns, and payment must be made also before June 15, except under the fiscal year arrangement.

Individuals making more than \$6,000 during the year also are subject to an 8 per cent. tax on their income above that amount, independent of the regular income taxes. This 8 per cent. levy is imposed on individuals with no capital, or with only nominal capital, such as professional men with money invested in books, dentist and physicians' instruments, or other equipment.

Another kind of tax is laid on excess profits of business having invested capital. On this basis, taxes on net incomes or profits in excess of certain deductions are at the rate of 20 per cent. of the amount of net income in excess of the deduction and not in excess of 15 per cent. on the invested capital; 25 per cent. on the amount in excess of 15 per cent. and not in excess of 20 per cent.; 35 per cent. on the amount in excess of 20 per cent. and not in excess of 25 per cent.; 40 per cent. on the amount in excess of 25 per cent. and not in excess of 33 per cent.; and 60 per cent. on the amount in excess of 33 per cent.

Definition of terms, particularly the items making up "invested capital," have been made in a number of recent regulations issued by Commissioner Roper.

Excess profits taxes and income taxes may be imposed on the same earnings, if they are sufficiently high. The law specifies, however, that the amount of tax payable under the excess profits provision may be deducted from gross incomes, before determining the net income on which income taxes are paid.

### ENTENTE ENTERING HARDEST WAR PERIOD

French Officer Says 'America Must Make Sacrifices to Secure Victory.'

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 2.—The entente allies are entering the hardest period of the war, but a period which will prove richest in decisive results "if we know how to play a good game and its issue will be decided in six months," according to Captain Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, who returned to this country yesterday. He went to Washington today.

The commissioner first arrived in this country last May. He returned to France in November, and his government decided to continue his official title for a period of six months.

While Captain Tardieu pointed to the possibility of a strong German attack on the western front during this winter, he is "absolutely confident that it will be another Verdun," he declared in a statement.

The urgency of an economic effort was emphasized by the French representative in this statement:

"The battle is not only on the battlefield. I have told to the French with complete frankness what America expects from them in the way of restrictions and new sacrifices. I am coming back to explain here the necessary sacrifices that France and her allies are expecting from America for victory."

Men, wheat, oil, ships and locomotives are the things most needed, and which America is able to give, Captain Tardieu said.

By way of tribute to Colonel E. M. House, who headed the American mission to the interallied war conference in Paris, Captain Tardieu said:

"Thanks to the presence of Colonel House and his associates, the interallied conference has done excellent work. It was necessary that the government of the United States should assert its will and capacity to take in Europe the part which belongs to America in the direction of the war."

"The French army has never been more magnificent," the British army "is equally superb," and "the American army is increasing day by day." Captain Tardieu said in speaking of the morale of the allied forces. That he might retain his commission to the United States Captain Tardieu declined to accept a portfolio in Premier Clemenceau's cabinet. He did this, he said, because he believed "nothing more urging and more necessary" than the work to be done through this commission.

### Picture of Wilson Sent by Telegraph

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 2.—Sending of a picture of President Wilson from Ogden to New York City and return, a total distance of 4,856 miles over telegraph wires, was accomplished Monday afternoon by L. R. Leishman, an Ogden man who has invented a novel code system and receiving device for decoding. Only 37 minutes was taken for actual transmission of the picture code and two hours for all the work in connection with the picture, which was received in the presence of city officials.

### AGED GERMAN A SUICIDE.

Waco, Jan. 2.—A pistol wound in the head, inflicted about 2 o'clock this afternoon, resulted in the death three hours later in a local sanitarium of August Puritz, aged 78. Mr. Puritz lived with his daughter here, Mrs. O. Oberlander, 2,000 Franklin street. Soon after he left the dinner table today a dented his room neighbors of the family heard a shot. They rushed to Mr. Puritz's apartment and found him sitting in a chair, blood streaming from a wound above his right temple, a revolver from which one shot had been fired, lying on the floor. Mr. Puritz was born in Germany and had been living in Waco for the last thirty years. He had been in ill health for three years. Besides his wife and daughter here there are three other daughters, two in Dallas, Mrs. James Flemister and Mrs. Kenneth Yates. The other daughter, Mrs. P. W. Collins lives in Summerfield, Fla. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

### Five Negro Rioters Are Sentenced to Be Hanged

(By Associated Press) San Antonio, Jan. 2.—Five negroes of company I, Twenty-fourth United States infantry, tried by the last court martial in connection with the Houston riots in August, have been sentenced to be hanged, General Ruckman announced today. They are Privates Collier, McDonald, Robinson, Smith and Wright.

### MYSTERIOUS FIRE DID HEAVY DAMAGE TO SHELL MANUFACTORY

(By Associated Press) Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—Fire of mysterious origin today did several hundred thousand dollars damage to the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending company's plant, which is making four-inch shells for the government.

### CUBAN CANE FIELD STRIKE SETTLEMENT HOOVER'S FIRST ACT

(By Associated Press) Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—Food Administrator Hoover told the senate investigators today one of his first acts was to attempt to effect a settlement of the Cuban cane field strikers so as to protect the United States' supply. The testimony showed later that the trouble was cleared up.

### AMBASSADOR RICE TO LEAVE WASHINGTON

(By Associated Press) Washington, Jan. 2.—Official circles today confirmed reports from London that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, will retire from here.

### EXPLOSION DESTROYS BIG GARAGE PLANT

(By Associated Press) New York, Jan. 2.—An explosion followed by a fire destroyed today two and a half million dollar garage plant on Staten Island.

### Farmers Preparing for the 1918 Crop

There was a large crowd of farmers in the city today attending to business of various kinds, but all looking to one common end, the new crop for 1918. Some were purchasing farming implements, some feed for their teams and some making financial arrangements. The Eagle talked with a number of them, but none were very enthusiastic over the outlook because of the long continued drought. They pronounce the situation the most serious that ever confronted the people of the county and say a new crop was never begun under more unfavorable auspices. Nothing will be done, or can be done until it rains, but they are making all arrangements now so as to be ready if it should rain and not have to make their arrangements then. They are not down in spirit about it however, but propose to make the very best of the situation.

### REASON NOT GIVEN FOR SEIBERT'S RECALL FROM FRENCH FRONT

General Mann Given a Division Command Because of His Physical Unfitness for Heavy Campaigning.

(By Associated Press) Washington, Jan. 2.—No reason was given today for returning Major General Siebert from France. He has been assigned to the command of the southeastern department. General Mann was today appointed to the command of the eastern department, having been relieved of his command in France on account of physical unfitness for heavy campaigning.

### SPEEDY DISPATCH OF AMERICAN TROOPS IS URGED BY HOUSE

(By Associated Press) Washington, Jan. 2.—The consistent and speedy dispatch of American troops to France is the chief recommendation of the American delegates, headed by E. M. House, to the interallied war council at Paris.

A speedy merchant ship-building program, and close cooperation with the co-belligerents are the other principal recommendations. The state department summary of the results of the conference today says that through the new interallied organization arrangements have been made for the "greatest possible amount" of troop-carrying tonnage.

Agreements were made with England for anti-submarine warfare through a more active utilization of the United States navy.

American participation in the supreme war council was arranged and England, France and Italy agreed on a compulsory control of foodstuffs to help the United States work out the problem.

An agreement was made to pool war resources.

### BLACK SEA RUSSIANS SET UP A REPUBLIC

(By Associated Press) Petrograd, Jan. 2.—A new republic has been set up in the Black Sea territory with Novorossiysk as the capital.

GERMANS TAKE BRONZE DOORS. Washington, Jan. 2.—The Germans are taking down the massive bronze doors of the Brussels exchange to ship them to Germany, according to a French dispatch. All metals of value in the manufacture of munitions are being requisitioned, the dispatch said, and bell metals known to have been in special demand.



# EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

## Product of Ideals Compared.

Comparisons may be odious, but in this war for making the world safe for democracy, it is necessary to compare the results of the application of the principles of democracy with those of autocracy. Fortunately the details of an incident have come to hand. It is an incident of this war, and while not out of the ordinary as a long time practice of the United States navy, it stands out boldly in contrast with the practices of the seamen of the German navy. The United States navy has ever been humane and considerate of the fallen foe. When Admiral Phillip, at the battle of Santiago, checked his enthusiastic men with the words, "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying," he expressed not his personal feelings more than he did the principles that are taught the naval cadets at Annapolis, and Annapolis is the exponent of those democratic principles that form the foundation of this republic.

Hence it was to be expected that similar events would transpire when any of the American navy came into contact with the German navy. The Eagle of Saturday contained a brief account of the sinking of a German submarine by the destroyers Fanning and Nicholson on November 24, details of which had just reached the navy department. The distant periscope of the destroyer was sighted and the Fanning gave chase, dropped a depth bomb near where the periscope had been seen and the Nicholson, following close, dropped another. In a few moments the bow of the submarine appeared and shortly afterwards the crew came onto the deck and surrendered. Before they could be taken off, the submarine began to sink and they plunged into the water, swimming toward the Fanning. Let us quote from the official statement at this point:

Although the crew were life preservers a number of them were exhausted when they reached the side of the destroyer. As the submarine sank five or six men were caught by the radial aerial and carried down below the surface before they disentangled themselves. Ten of the men were so weak that lines had to be passed under their arms to haul them aboard. One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. Chief Pharmacist Mate Elzer Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. Conner (N. N. V.) jumped overboard after this man and secured a line under his arms. When he was hauled aboard every effort was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes. The four officers of the submarine and the thirty-five members of the crew were all taken prisoners. After being taken on board the prisoners were given hot coffee and sandwiches. Though kept under strict guard, they seemed contented, and after a short time commenced to sing. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them their warm coats and heavy clothing.

The Fanning proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the Fanning read the burial services over the body of the dead German sailor and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honors.

Our sailors behave fully in accordance with the traditions of the American navy and true principles of democracy. They showed the gracious and humane spirit.

Now, odious as it may seem, let us contrast this with the behavior of the German navy. Begin with the Lusitania. No American war vessel ever has or ever will attack an unarmed vessel loaded with women and children and non-combatant men. Then follows a long line of sinkings without warning of helpless neutral vessels, some of which were carrying supplies to Germany and many others moving about the world in the free zones of the ocean as they believed they had a right to do, and as they really have a right to do. And in these sinkings it often happened that the crews, which took to the lifeboats, were fired upon, the boats sunk and their occupants murdered in cold blood by either shots from German guns or by drowning. Once, a pretended rescue was effected, the men being taken onto the deck of the submarine which was then submerged, leaving them to shift for themselves. That was deliberate murder coupled with fiendishness incarnate. The hospital ships have been sunk when they imagined they were immune from attack by reasons of the well established principles of modern warfare. In rare instances it has happened that men were taken aboard submarines and conveyed to some German port, and it has also happened in equally rare instances that lifeboats were towed for a time in the direction of the nearest port. Such instances are believed to be due to the kindness of individual submarine commanders, for it has been found that all among them are not as designedly cruel as they who have established the fiendish record of the German navy. At least one such commander has committed suicide rather than conduct the submarine warfare as his masters declared it should be conducted. The submarine warfare as practiced is not to the liking of quite a large number of German naval officers and German seamen, as evidenced by numerous revolts that have taken place. It all goes to show, then, that the submarine warfare as conducted is in accordance with orders from the top, confirming the theory that such practices are a national policy, just as the awful devastation of Belgium and France was upon orders from high authority.

Here, then, is the contrast: Murder as compared with the saving of life; instead of leaving the victims to shift for themselves, friendly attention and care; good, wholesome and warming food instead of acorn coffee and turnips; stripping of clothing or preventing the obtaining of clothing contrasted with the giving of warm clothes and a comfortable fire.

It is no wonder the Germans cheered the Americans, and they must have contrasted the methods of their masters with that of the American seamen to their own discredit. It is such acts as these that have their eventual effect. Some time must elapse before the news can reach home, but it does, and it spreads to the everlasting discredit of the German masters in their home country. Sooner or later just that sentiment will lead to the undoing of the German autocracy.

## Government Control of Railroads.

When three or more men try to do something co-operatively without choosing one of their number as the boss, they fall down on the job. Each naturally is looking out for his own interests rather than the interests of the whole, because of necessity he must do so in order to preserve those interests. All three are thus engaged, because human nature is about the same the world over, one being afraid to trust the honesty of another. Furthermore, suppose they did have implicit confidence in each other, no two of them would ever agree on a policy, and hence there would be friction. It could not be avoided. None having authority over the others, this friction, small though it might be, would be sufficient to prevent the acquirements to the full of the natural beneficial results of co-operation.

This, it seems, is about the situation that faced the country in regard to the railroads. They were all willing enough to co-operate with the government and were doing all in their power to meet the requirements put upon them by the administration during war times, but for some reason they could not move the stuff in the way it was thought it should be moved. Congestion of freight and unequal division of fuel were among the distressing achievements of the situation, and it had to be remedied before things could move as the government wanted them to move. The railroads complained of lack of equipment, due in some measure to the tightening of state and national legislatures and commissions on them in recent years, the demand for higher wages on the part of the workmen which must be granted to prevent strikes, riots and their attendant destruction, and the inability of the corporations to borrow money in sufficient quantities on terms they could meet. Drastic laws on the one hand and threatened strikes on the other had made railroad securities undesirable on the markets, and they could obtain neither

income sufficient or borrow money with which to build up their road beds and enlarge and improve their equipment.

Being in somewhat of a bad way as a result of these conditions, they faced the other fact that they were not a national entity. Each railroad corporation was working for itself, for the benefit of its stockholders and bondholders and the hope of improving the physical conditions of their several properties. Managers of none of the corporations had had an intimate knowledge of the requirement and difficulties of any of the other managers, hence were bound to be looking at their own troubles specifically and at those of the other fellow only generally. Strive as they might, there could be no close co-operation, particularly under the Sherman anti-trust laws. It had to be to a large extent every fellow for himself and the "devil take the hindmost," and while the devil was doing his taking he was at the same time taking a very large modicum of strength from the nation. Something, then, had to be done, and President Wilson did it, once he made up his mind as to the necessities of the situation and the least objectionable plan.

His plan is simply to take over the railroads, to commandeer them in fact, for the period of the war, guarantee their owners and creditors an income such as they have had heretofore, and maintaining the properties at the present or a better standard. In fact, it seems quite likely that there will be an improvement in the standard, as the president expects to ask for several hundred billion dollars for the improvement of the properties and the enlargement of the rolling stock, something the roads claimed that they needed badly. This rolling stock and roadbed improvement cannot be brought about by the rubbing of an Aladdin lamp, but the closer co-operation under government control that is essential will make up a lot of the deficiencies in that respect. Fewer cars and engines would be needed under complete co-operation than under partial co-operation.

Notwithstanding our railroads have been operated more cheaply and better than have the government owned roads of Europe, there can be no denying that they have maintained immense and expensive organizations of traveling agents, local attorneys and surgeons and other human impedimenta necessitated by competition that the government will be expected to eliminate in the course of time. Then each big railroad system has at its head high priced and able managing heads, each one probably capable of thinking in terms of national railway system as well as an ordinary railway system. They will be generally eliminated or reduced.

## Russian Hunger and German Peace.

If Russia is hungry and willing, therefore, to accept any sort of peace Germany may propose, why is that Germany is anxious to secure peace with Russia for the purpose of obtaining food? If the Russians cannot obtain food for themselves, how can they supply the Germans? And of what good is the boshelivki if no food is to be had? Has it told the people that the rich have the food and that it is only necessary to seize and eat? Or is it a fact that General Kalidenes does control the food and gold of the Russian nation and that he, being in revolt against the boshelivki, will permit none of his valuable hoardings to reach Petrograd territory? Even then, of what consequence is peace to Germany, if it be Germany's plan to conclude a peace for the purpose of obtaining food? Now that white Russia has declared a republic, seemingly independent of Petrograd, it would look as if Germany's chances of getting food from there are further removed than ever. Germany's only real gain would be the opportunity to strengthen the battle lines in the west with the men from the Russian front, and a peace, even with that in view, releases a large number of Russian prisoners now in Germany who have probably been compelled to work for Germany and have been valuable aids against the entente. With Germany short of food, every additional prisoner, being possessed of healthy digestive organs usually, is an additional burden on Germany, already under-derf. She would doubtless like to get rid of a few million of them, could she do so without strengthening her enemies, and one way to do this is to conclude peace. Food would be said. In any event, food seems to be the chief thing to be obtained in any peace the Germans might seek to obtain.

Every county demonstration agent is a missionary. His district agent is his presiding elder. The director is the bishop, and over and above them all in temporal matters are the people of Texas, who express themselves by ballot. The mission of the agents is to bring about better conditions on the farms, just as the mission of the preacher is to bring about better conditions in the hearts of men. It takes a change of heart, oftentimes, to bring some farmers to the mourners' bench, and usually they are brought to mourn because the so-called scientific farmers make better crops and more money and live better than they do.

### SOUTH TEXAS CHAIRMAN PROUD.

Houston, Dec. 31.—"My district has done nobly in the matter of Red Cross memberships," said J. W. Bonnar, South Texas chairman for the nationwide drive which closed last Monday night.

"We have succeeded in securing more than four hundred thousand members, which was my section of the state's quota, and there are still fifty chapters to hear from."

He said that these had been delayed because of Christmas and expected within a few days to be able to announce the complete result.

County Chairman Abe Levy has not completed his checking yet, as he, too, has several books out, but is confident that it will go over forty thousand for Harris county.

### HOBBY CALLS CONFERENCE.

Austin, Dec. 31.—Governor Hobby has called the state council of defense and the drought relief committee to meet in Austin next Thursday to further consider plans for obtaining relief from the federal government for the drought-stricken sections of the state and also for the purpose of discussing plans for increasing the acreage next season. The governor has also extended an invitation to the directors of the federal reserve banks and the farm loan banks to attend the meeting and present suggestions.

### DRAFT CAUSE OF TRAGEDY.

Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 31.—Fear of the draft is believed to have prompted Charles E. Logan, a farmer near McLain, to kill his wife and baby as they slept last night, set fire to the house and then cut his own throat, according to officers, who returned here today from the scene of the tragedy.

According to officers, Logan died kneeling beside a couch, and in his hands, it was said, were found charred bits of the questionnaire, which he should have filed Saturday.

The theory that the Logan family was murdered by someone else has been virtually abandoned here, according to the officers.

### REGISTER GERMANS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The week of February 4 was set aside by the department of justice Sunday for registration of 500,000 unaturalized Germans in the continental United States by police or postmasters in pursuance of President Wilson's alien enemy proclamation declaring this action as a means of minimizing the danger of enemy sympathizers in the United States.

Oil mill will pay 10 cents each for meal bags. D-205—W-19

### NEGROES ARE PROSPEROUS.

New York, Dec. 28.—Negroes in the United States own approximately 20,000,000 acres of land, or an area equaling the combined territory of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as well as other property valued at \$1,000,000,000, according to Moorfield Storey, president of the national association for the advancement of colored people, who addressed a conference of the association here Thursday night.

"The war has given the negro opportunity to fight for his country," Mr. Storey continued, and the conduct of the negro on the battlefield will prove of great benefit to the race.

"The country needs all her men, 'highest, humblest, weakest, all,' and of all races and color," the speaker declared. "There are some who thought that white and black should serve indiscriminately in the same companies, but I have never shared that view. The man who is fighting wishes to be sure that the men at his side and behind him are his true comrades and believe in him without reserve."

In referring to mob outrages of the year in Waco, near Memphis, East St. Louis and Dyersburg, Mr. Storey said: "This country of ours must rank among the uncivilized nations of the world, until such time as lynching is recognized as a crime, not only against the victim, but against the state."

Other speakers urged that the association pursue its purpose of bettering the social status of the negro, notwithstanding war conditions.

### WOULD HISS VON KUEHLMANN.

London, Dec. 31.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, is expected to reach Berlin today on his return from the peace negotiations. He is to be received immediately by the emperor, and after that will probably visit Field Marshal Hindenburg's headquarters.

The Pan-German papers, say this dispatch, invite their leaders to hiss von Kuehlmann when he arrives in Berlin for betraying the German army.

Maximilian Harding asserts that Alsace can not be considered an obstacle to peace.

### STALLION SOLD FOR \$30,000.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 31.—One of the biggest turf deals of the year was pulled off today when H. C. Bedwell, the Maryland trainer, purchased from J. B. Respress the great sire Marathon, Bedwell was acting for his employer, J. K. L. Ross, the Canadian miner, and the price was reported to be \$20,000. It was only a couple of weeks ago that Bedwell purchased the colt Cudgel for the same price and from the same man.

## TROUBLING BAPTIST WATERS.

As a step toward church harmony Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would have the Baptists surrender the tenet that makes them a distinctive church. His proposal is startling even though it touches a sympathetic chord in the minds of some fellow member. It naturally raises opposition in certain quarters, and the problem is now perhaps in the arena for the Baptist denomination to wrestle with. Mr. Rockefeller declared at a recent dinner of the New York City Baptist Mission that he did not think immersion a necessary qualification for membership, and remarked that the rite was an obstacle which had kept "perhaps better Christians than you or me out of the Baptist church." Immersion as a condition for membership he describes as "man-made," and predicts that "in the church of the future form and ceremony will play a minor part." The Baptist church, therefore, since it wishes to bear its part in the leadership of the church of the future, "must not exclude good Christian men and women on matters of form." The war, he thinks, is hastening the consummation of the future church, which he visions in this form:

"I see all denominational barriers obliterated, and if the Baptists today have the courage and the breadth to stand on the platform of the founders of the church, it can be a part of the foundation of the church of the future—a leader in the church of the Living God. What a privilege! What an opportunity! In God's name, I ask, does any one dare to let it pass?"

The daily press, which give much currency to Mr. Rockefeller's words, also supply the cautious or outspoken opposition of certain prominent Baptists. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison avenue Baptist church, is liberal, but not revolutionary:

"With all that Mr. Rockefeller said about the church of the future I agree. As to immersion as a prerequisite of membership—that is a great theological question and a matter of policy for Baptists to consider. Mr. Rockefeller is entitled to his view and I am glad that he expressed it. I feel the force of his contention, but do not know that I am prepared to go as far as he. I doubt if his opinion will find general support in our denomination. But I repeat that all Christians agree with him regarding religious co-operation in the future."

Mr. Rockefeller's present pastor, Dr. Cornelius Woelfel, takes the stand that immersion should be a voluntary privilege:

"It should be taken from the door-sill of the church and placed upon the altar. It should not be a matter of first importance in church-membership, but love of God and service of Christ should be the essential thing. Thousands of men are loyal to Christ whose names are not on the roll of any church. In many of the fundamental principles of the church our fathers have tied our hands because they were made ritualistic instead of high privileges."

The pastor of an interdenominational church, Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, a former Baptist, sees Mr. Rockefeller as "one of the few men who can speak out." He believes "many more hold the same opinions, but do not dare to utter them." But wholesale dissent from the new position is uttered by Rev. G. W. Matherson, the evangelist whose work is well known in the South as well as the North. He is reported to have said that "just such apostasy to all religion as that brought out by Mr. Rockefeller had caused the Germans to regard the truth lightly and brought on the war." The New York Times shows him as somewhat vitriolic:

"Never mind for the moment Baptist belief concerning forms of baptism. The question is whether we are to tolerate John D. Rockefeller, Jr., even with his wealth, and allow him to stay in a Baptist church in good standing, when he denies the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith—an inspired and infallible Bible, the substitutionary atonement of Jesus Christ, the resurrection, and the second coming of Christ in bodily form."

"John D. Jr. was poisoned in his religious belief by pastors of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in this city. Among the pastors were the Rev. Dr. J. H. Johnston, an evolutionist, and the Rev. Dr. C. F. Aker, a new theology apostate. Both of these men have dropped out of the Christian ministry, or practically so. Churches don't want them. Johnston tried politics on Washington Heights and failed by being beaten, and Aker is busted to such extent that churches are not seeking him as pastor. The fruits of the poison of false theology of these men are seen in the utterances of the younger Rockefeller."

"I repeat that I wish to say nothing unchristian of any man, certainly not of the Rockefellers, for whose benefactions and labors for enlisted men I entertain sincere admiration. But the matter is not giving of money. It is not ethics alone. It is sound faith and American patriotism. Besides, we must beware of young men with hobbies. Mr. Rockefeller's hobby is the trust. It is the thing in religion he wants that made his father rich in oil. It is argued there should be a trust in Protestant Christianity, at the expense, if need be, of the destruction of some of the most cherished and vital doctrines of the Christian faith. My advice to Mr. Rockefeller is, instead of trying to break down the Baptist denomination, to get out of it and go to the liberal church, where he belongs."

The present Rockefeller pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfel, is an amiable, Christian gentleman, yet he, too, so far as I can learn, has adopted the new theology, the latest apostasy, and is preaching a pussyfoot, jellyfish Christianity. Some men can not stand prosperity. We have them in the Baptist ministry as elsewhere."

## The Shepherd Song.

She was just a little Mex. A wee tot of a thing. Yet as she stood by the show-window of one of Bryan's stores and looked at the display of beautiful dolls and other toys, her little eyes looked plainer than words the wish of her heart. The longer she looked the greater became her yearnings, and as she saw other people going and coming, carrying in their arms the things she wanted and toward which her little hands were held in vain, tears came into her eyes as she realized they were not for her. The thick plate glass shut them in from her. She had no money. They were for other children, not her.

A lady with the light of heaven shining in her face, one of the charity workers among the poor, passed by, saw the child and read her face.

"What is it, little girl? What do you wish? Are you, too, looking for Santa Claus?"

"Baby, lady; baby, baby."

Restraining her own tears, one of the prettiest dolls in the window was selected and placed in the arms of the little child.

The light that flames only from the altars of heaven took the place of her tears as she walked lightly away.

Again the Shepherd Song of the angels was heard, and the infant Jesus lay sleeping in Bethlehem.

## Feed Control Work At A. and M. Improved

To The Daily Eagle.

College Station, Texas, Dec. 28.—I am very grateful indeed to the Eagle for its kindly reference to the writer's administration of the food control service of Texas. He simply endeavors to enforce this law honestly and fairly using as his guide experience which he has gained through several years of state and national agricultural service, and the store of knowledge with which he is surrounded. With a competent agricultural chemist on the one hand and a number of competent specialists in crop production and animal feeding on the other, it is utterly impossible for a man imbued with a sense of his responsibility to make serious mistakes in the enforcement of the pure feed law.

The writer is fully convinced, therefore, that your views concerning the administration of laws affecting the agriculture of this state are absolutely correct, and that the feed control service will not be moved from the college in compliance with a more efficient arrangement elsewhere.

While it is immaterial to the writer personally whether or not the feed control service remains at the college, he found that he could not conscientiously go before the legislative investigating committee and state that it would be to the best interests of the students of the college, and to actual producers throughout the state, so far as the police feature is concerned, it is a truth that can not be contradicted successfully that with the feed control service being administered from the college, the policeman in charge is not a man with a "billet" and a set of notions as to what is just and proper, but one guided wholly by an array of scientific findings, which added to the experience of the men on the job, constitutes the police power in this state with reference to pure feed matters.

The work as conducted heretofore is primarily investigational and educational, and the police power the logical result. Yours very truly,

B. YOUNGBLOOD, director.

## Registrants Being Classified by Board

Chairman P. H. Arrington and Dr. W. E. Byars are busily engaged right now in passing on the replies to the questionnaires sent out since December 20. One hundred questionnaires were sent out every day to about 1,800 of those who had not been called before the board, and each batch was required to reply within seven days. As they have been returned the board has been acting upon them and putting the different men in the different classifications, after which the clerks would send out postcards notifying them of the classifications in which they were placed. The attorneys of the city are all busily engaged in assisting the registrants in filling out their questionnaires. It is some job, too.

## ALL SOLDIERS WILL HAVE GUNS.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Complete supplies of rifles within a month for all American forces under arms were promised today by Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, testifying before the senate military committee. Springfield for every regular and national guardsman will be ready before February 1, he said and the manufacture of remodeled Enfields for the first national army will be finished in a week. As to machine guns, the general said a full supply of American make should be ready by July 1, next. Rifles for the next draft, he declared, would be on hand before the men were in camp.

## WHITE REPUBLIC IN RUSSIA.

London, Dec. 29.—The establishment of a republic in White Russia has been announced, according to Petrograd advices Friday. A Rada, or legislative body for the territory, has been assembled at Minsk, at which place a decree will be issued proclaiming the independence of the state.

Ring 42 and G. D. Tucker will sell you all kinds of feed, cheap for cash.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears  
the  
Signature of *Chas. H. Pittman*

## Catarrh of Throat

Miss Amalie Ruzicka, 1449 South 16th St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have suffered with catarrh of the throat. I caught cold and it settled in my throat, and I could not sleep and was very weak. I had two doctors, and had taken so many different medicines and found no help. I thought I will have to give up; but at last my mother read about Peruna, so I thought of trying that great medicine. I got a bottle of it and in about four days I almost stopped coughing, and after a while I surely found relief, and from that time we are not without Peruna in our home."

Could Not Sleep No Appetite Now Well. We Always Have PERUNA in the Home. Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

## Wanted—Ash Timber

In the tree, the log, or by the cord. We also need timber cutters. Write us for prices.

GEORGE W. PITTMAN  
Handle Co., Waco,  
Texas.



## CHARLIE STUART WRITES OF LIFE AT GREAT LAKES

Great Lakes, Ill., Dec. 29.—Gentlemen: No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me, but last night I received a bunch of Eagles from home and of course I thought of you all at once. How is everybody in Bryan? I would like so much to be there for New Year's day, for I have been quarantined ever since I've been here and I'm getting tired of being kept inside all the time. I don't care much, though, as today it is ten degrees below and you know a Bryan boy doesn't care to drill in that kind of weather. We had a pretty dull Christmas, we couldn't even go to the Jackie Christmas tree which they had here. There were twenty thousand presents on it for the sailor boys.

Every Saturday is inspection day and we have to have every piece of clothing rolled up exactly, spread it out on our mattress, cover all facing one way with our name showing one way. You may not think it is much trouble but it is.

Thursday, I was on detail to keep the barracks clean. We have to scrub the floor four times a day, wash the windows and carry the trash off.

Last night I was on guard duty and when I had to get up at twelve o'clock I thought I'd freeze, but as soon as I got my clothes on I was alright. It started snowing, late yesterday evening just before we went to "chow" (that means supper), and I tell you I'm getting sick of this "chow stuff," as we have beans and hash every meal. It doesn't take long for that stuff to get old. I'd like to slip down to the Elite and get a chili, it would be as good to me as a planked steak.

Billy Sunday is going to be here on the ninth and twenty thousand of the jacksies will have a chance to hear him.

Say, I had a big turkey from home Wednesday, and take it from me, we surely made a feast on it; lasted one meal, so you see, I have some friends already. I was shipped out of Houston by myself, never even had a chance to see Lank Spell or Willie Tucker, before I left Houston, but I am with a bunch of fellows from New York; they certainly are a fine bunch of fellows. Well, I must get ready for inspection; tell all the girls to be sure not to forget to send me a cake or something to eat every now and then, as this "chow" gets old to me. Very respectfully, Chas. W. Stuart, Company E, 3rd Regiment, Great Lakes, Ill., Camp Dewey.

## Burkhalter College Publicity Man Now

A. and M. College has a new publicity agent, Frank Burkhalter, who comes to the institution from the Houston Chronicle. Mr. Burkhalter will become active in the work tomorrow, having gone to Waco to visit his relatives on New Year's day.

To newspaper men of Texas, Mr. Burkhalter is quite well known. He is a graduate of Baylor university and of the school of journalism of Columbia university, New York City. His first work in Texas was with the Fort Worth Record, then with the Waco News and last with the Houston Chronicle. He is not married, and hence augments the bachelor crowd at the college.

## JEWES TO JERUSALEM.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Concrete plans for the rehabilitation of Palestine by the Jews were made at the 21st annual convention of the Federated Zionist Societies of the Middle West. A committee was appointed to select a mission from among the world's most prominent Hebrews to proceed to Palestine and lay the foundation for a home to cost \$10,000,000. One million dollars of this fund is to be raised in the next two months. Delegates subscribed \$15,000 at the meeting yesterday and last night. A petition for 42,386 volunteers to go to Palestine and participate in its rehabilitation will be circulated throughout the country.

Ring G. D. Tucker for all kinds of feed. He sells for less.

## PHYSICIANS PRAISE 'HOBOS'

Dr. E. J. Lyons, a prominent physician (retired) of Lake Charles, La., has put himself squarely on record in advocacy of the Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy, a medicine that is producing truly marvelous results for sufferers from Bright's disease and other kidney and bladder troubles. Dr. Lyons used the medicine on his wife. For three years she had suffered with urinary trouble. "I and other physicians treated her," he says, "but could give only temporary relief, the trouble always returning. Finally she could get no relief except when actually under the influence of the drugs." After taking the first bottle of Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy she commenced to improve until she had taken ten bottles, when she seemed completely cured. He adds: "She has not had a single recurring symptom and I consider her cure complete and permanent." If you are suffering with any form of kidney or bladder trouble, you should, for your health's sake, certainly know more about Hobo. Write for free copy of our intensely interesting booklet, containing sworn statements, etc. Address Hobo Medicine Manufacturing Co., Singer, La. M. H. James, Bryan, Texas.

## SBISA'S LONG TERM NICELY RECOGNIZED

Today B. Sbis, steward of A. and M. College, started on his forty-first year of continuous service. Just forty years ago this morning he began work at the college, and has been on the job constantly all that time, and is the oldest member of the college staff. He has seen men come and go, he has seen upheavals and changes, but he has lasted through it all.

This morning a little group of representative college men gathered at the steward's home on the campus while he was absent at the mess hall attending to his daily routine of duties. There were in the group Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the college; Dean Puryear, dean of the college; and an old resident himself; B. Youngblood, director of the Texas experiment station; Charles E. Friley, registrar; Col. M. M. Crane, commandant, who considers himself an old resident, and Ed. E. Talmage of Bryan Daily Eagle.

Mrs. Sbis called her husband home and after all had chatted a few moments Dr. Bizzell arose and made a nice little talk direct to Mr. Sbis. He told of the long service he had rendered the college, the faithful service, and attributed to him more than any other man the success and growth of the college. When Mr. Sbis came to the college forty years ago there was only a handful of students, whereas now they number a thousand or more. There were few buildings, and none of the magnificent structures that at present grace the campus. There were few men in charge, the college was small and struggling. In the years that have passed he had seen many changes, but through them all his policy had caused his retention. The state, he said, is not accustomed to reward its faithful servants, but a group of the college men, who know Mr. Sbis's worth had decided to give recognition of that long and faithful and intelligent service. He then asked Mr. Sbis to step into the other room and sit down. As he did so Mrs. Sbis removed the coverings from a very handsome leather rocking chair, big and roomy and comfortable, just the chair Mr. Sbis declared he had been wanting. Without making a speech, he shook hands with all present, and thanked them simply.

Then followed a quarter of an hour of chat about old times, the relation of historic incidents in connection with the college, after which the visitors went their several ways.

## Would Concentrate Extension Work Here

Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of Texas A. and M. college, has returned from Austin, where he went to confer with Chairman Tillotson of the special legislative committee that investigated the college here relative to the report to be made to the general committee. It has been announced and confirmed by President Bizzell that Mr. Tillotson and the committee will strongly recommend the concentration of all agricultural extension work in the college, taking it away from the state department of agriculture. As to other points to be raised in the report Dr. Bizzell did not feel at liberty to speak for publication.

## Tabor

Tabor, Jan. 3.—The old year has passed and gone; this is the beginning of a new year, and we hope that it will be a bright and prosperous one.

After a week's vacation the schools of this district have started back to work.

Herbert Smith came home from Camp Travis to spend Christmas day. A crowd of young people from the Tabor and Harris communities went horseback riding Friday. They rode to the artesian well near Edge, where they ate their dinner, took some pictures and then returned home.

Miss Mina Graham visited Mrs. O. L. Wilcox last week.

Miss Lillie Belle Ray has been visiting Miss Ray Wilcox.

Horace Smith of Bryan spent the week-end in this community.

After spending a week at home, Miss Lottie Blanton returned to Belton university, where she is attending school. Ernest Walker is home on a furlough from the naval training camp at Great Lakes, Illinois.

## BRYAN MARKETS.

To all who have kept up with the prices of various products for the past few years, the following Bryan market quotations will prove of special interest:

Middling cotton	28 3/4 cents pound
Cottonseed	\$2.00 per ton
Butter	45 cents pound
Eggs	50 cents dozen
Turkeys	16 cents pound
Hens	16 cents pound
Oats	19 cents bushel
Ear corn	\$1.90 bushel
Brans	22 1/2 cents
Shorts	3.00
Chops	3.95
Hominy meal	3.75
Hog corn	1.00
Alfalfa	40.00
Prairie hay	33.00
Maize heads	55.00
Baled peanuts	\$1.25 bale
Cattle	4 to 7 cents pound
Hogs	11 to 13 cents pound

Try Zensal for all skin troubles. Sold by Smith Drug Co.

**ITCH!**  
Hunt's Salve, formerly called Hunt's Cure, is especially compounded for the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ring worm, and Tetter, and is sold by the drug stores at the strict guarantee that promptly refunded to any dissatisfied customer. Try Hunt's Salve at our risk. For sale locally by N. A. STEWART.

## NATIONAL DEBT GREW TREMENDOUSLY 1917

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Jan. 1.—The United States entered the new year with a national debt of five billion six hundred and fifteen million dollars. This is \$51 per capita and five times greater than nine months ago. Only one-third of the debt will develop by the first of next year.

## Locals and Personals

From Friday's Daily Eagle  
The ball at Kurten Wednesday night was largely attended and proved an enjoyable affair. Several young men from Bryan attended and all report a pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cavitt were visitors to the city today from Wheelock. Hardy Neville motored over from Cross, Grimes county, today.

Gus Stevener was in the city today from Kurten.

George Saxon of Reliance was in town today.

J. P. Gilpin was in the city today from Kurten.

W. E. Graham was in the city today from his home on Rock Prairie.

Joe Beal of Prospect was a visitor to the city today.

John McCallum, Sr., was in town today from his home near Tabor.

W. R. Parker and J. W. Rawls of Thompson creek were in the city today.

Jim Tobias was in the city today from his home in the Kurten community.

Ab Andrews and Van Seay were over from Zulch, Madison county, yesterday afternoon, trading with Bryan merchants.

Charley Wymola was in the city today from his home in the Alexander community.

John Morehead, a substantial farmer of the Harvey community, was in the city today.

Joe Kopecky of Rye was in town today arranging to resume farming operations on the crop of 1918.

From Wednesday's Daily Eagle  
Chas. Sims of Normangee was in Bryan today.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Sheffield visited Bryan today from Cross.

J. H. Ferguson and daughter Miss Lillian, were visitors to the city today from Harvey.

Mrs. W. P. Jones and daughter, Miss Ardella, of Harvey were visitors in the city today. Miss Ardella will return to the College of Industrial Arts in Denton tonight.

A. B. McSwain of Rock Prairie was in the city today.

R. E. Blanton was in the city today from Harvey.

James Wilson, Jr., of Normangee was the guest of his brother-in-law, Judge J. G. Minkert and family today.

W. L. Closs of Tabor was in the city today.

Mrs. J. A. D. Robinson of Wixon was a visitor to the city today.

E. R. Lloyd of Kurten was looking after business matters in the city today.

Henry Shows of Thompson creek, was in town today.

J. D. Barnett was in the city today from Steep Hollow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cloud returned to their home at Crosby this morning after a Christmas visit to relatives at Kurten and in this city.

William Hudspeth was in the city today from his home at Tabor.

O. L. Andrews of Harvey was in the city today.

D. P. Snellings was down from Mart, yesterday.

George Williams of Coleview was a business visitor in the city today.

C. A. Jenkins was in the city today from the Harris school community.

J. S. Byars of Independence was in the city today.

Walter Armstrong was in town today from his home on Cottonwood.

George Williams was in the city today from his home on Greens Prairie.

Tom Wheeler was over today from Lola.

J. Harris of Harris school house was in the city today.

J. H. White, Sr., of Wixon, was in the city today.

J. S. Williams was a visitor to Bryan today from Cross, Grimes county.

C. M. Risinger was in town today from his home in the Steep Hollow community.

## COUNTY FARM AGENTS IN ANNUAL MEETING AT A. AND M. COLLEGE

A convention of the county and district agents and assistants as well as the specialists of the extension service is being held at A. and M. college beginning today. In all there are present 139 county agents, 26 assistants, 9 district agents and 31 staff specialists.

The institute, to attend which they have assembled, was opened this morning in the Y. M. C. A. building. From 8 to 9 o'clock there was roll call and organization under the leadership of the acting director, T. O. Walton.

From 9 to 10 o'clock, President W. B. Bizzell delivered an address.

From 10 to 12 and from 1 to 3 o'clock the district agents met with their respective county agents and went over the plans of work for the coming year.

From 3 to 4 o'clock there was a general meeting with the district agents and general discussion of the work had.

Tomorrow's program will start at 8 o'clock when Hon. Clarence Ousley is expected to deliver an address, as he is expected to do.

From 9 to 10 o'clock there will be an address by F. A. Lindsey on rural credit banks.

From 10 to 12 and 1 to 3 there will be the sectional meetings with the district agents and annual reports will be discussed, followed by the general meeting between 3 and 4 o'clock.

The agents will adjourn Saturday evening.

There are present Charles A. Albert, agricultural field agent of the southwestern division, of Washington; and Dr. Frank Jones, inspector in charge of hog cholera field work, United States department of agriculture, bureau of animal industry, headquarters at Fort Worth.

Both these gentlemen are working in co-operation with the extension service.

will leave tonight for Belton to resume their studies in Baylor Female college.

John Sabo was in the city today from the Harris school community.

Misses Edith Tobias and Maggie Easters of Kurten were visitors in the city today.

Herman Wehrman was in the city this morning from Smetana.

Jim Tobias was a business visitor to the city today from Kurten.

Miss Annie May Yardley went to Wellborn yesterday afternoon, where she is teaching.

From Thursday's Daily Eagle  
Dr. W. G. Drummond was in the city today from Cottonwood and paid the Eagle office a pleasant call.

G. B. Hensarling was up today from Wellborn.

Mrs. Crawford came up from Milligan today and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. Crenshaw.

W. D. Dollar and J. W. Ward were over from Lola trading with Bryan merchants.

Otto Straub was up today from Minter Springs.

I. M. Cook of Steep Hollow was in the city today.

Miss Lizzie Suber has returned from Jewett, where she and her mother, Mrs. J. H. Suber, were called a few days ago, when Mrs. B. Adams was right seriously burned. Mrs. Suber will remain some days longer with her daughter, whose condition is somewhat improved.

W. R. Summers has been engaged as an emergency farm demonstration agent in connection with the extension department of the A. and M. college. He will have headquarters here and will work out of Brazos into Burleson county. He has already entered upon his work.

## THIS MAN COULDN'T WALK ACROSS ROOM

Says Condition Was Almost Hopeless  
When He Began Taking Tablets—  
Troubles Now Over.

"I was in such a weak and rundown condition before taking Tanlac I couldn't walk across the room without becoming exhausted," declared L. E. Hartman, of 2403 Gold street, a well known employee of the Great Western Oil Co., El Paso. Before coming to El Paso three years ago Mr. Hartman was for many years assistant superintendent of the Shreveport Electric company of Shreveport, La.

"About four years ago," he explained, "I had an attack of the grip, complicated with pneumonia and my health gave way entirely. My system seemed to be full of malaria and I had a very bad case of stomach trouble, too, and for months all I could eat was raw eggs and buttermilk. I had terrible headaches and was so nervous and tormented I just couldn't sleep hardly at all. I was in such a terrible condition I had to resign my position and was thinking a change of climate might help me. I came out here but did not get any better.

"I had about given up all hope of ever getting well again when I saw what Tanlac had done for one of my friends I got a bottle. Well, sir, it went right to the seat of my trouble and I began to feel a big difference right away. My appetite improved and I can now eat things that would have been like poison to me a few weeks ago. My skin seems to be clear, I have no more headaches, my nerves are all right and I sleep like a log. I have more vim and energy than I have had in a long time and I am so much stronger that I am working every day."

Tanlac is sold in Bryan by N. A. Stewart, in Wellborn by J. R. Rorger, in Edge by Moore and Payne, in Allen-farm by Terrell Bros., and in Tabor by J. K. Prosser.—Adv.

## 100,000 HOMELESS AND MANY ARE KILLED AT GUATEMALA CITY

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Still without detailed information American officials believe 100,000 are homeless and many are killed in Guatemala City, which was stricken by an earthquake last Wednesday, but continued at short intervals up to Saturday night. It is believed the foreign colony escaped. American warships will carry supplies to the stricken city.

## ONE THOUSAND DEAD.

(By Associated Press.)  
New York, Dec. 31.—One thousand are estimated to have died in the earthquake ruins of Guatemala City, according to a telegram from San Jose, Guatemala. The penitentiary, asylum, postoffice, a large theater and many other buildings are reported to have been destroyed.

## Harvey

Harvey, Jan. 3.—Mesdames Peters and Davidson turned in, on Christmas eve, to the Red Cross of Bryan, the names of thirty new members and three dollars cash, making a total of \$33. Beside this, at least eight or nine of the residents contributed their donations in Bryan. Among these were Mrs. L. S. Williams, Dr. Poole, Mrs. Jno. Pate and Douglas Holly. The latter is a colored man and good citizen. We believe there are more of our colored people here who will give as soon as they understand the cause fully. We believe Harvey will ever do her duty and be prompt to answer the call of her country.

The Christmas holidays were beautiful with bright moonlight nights; though quite cold at times, they added greatly to the social pleasures of the young people, who attended some party almost every night during the week, about the largest being held at the home of Dr. J. C. Davidson, at which there were 65, or more guests, quite a number coming from a distance.

Mr. Goodnight and son from near Dallas, Messrs. Bensons from Call, Mr. Benson, Houston; Miss Waggoner, Houston; Mr. Dowling, College Station; Mr. and Miss Jones, Weldon; Miss Ethel Sellers, Bryan; Miss Ardella Jones, Denton, besides quite a number of our erstwhile absent boys and girls. We were glad to greet Roscoe Cole and Herman Todd of the United States navy and Jesse Cook from Allentown, Pa. They all showed up fine for Uncle Sam, in their spic and span uniforms.

Cards, "42" music and old fashioned games formed the amusements, and as for refreshments, we taboed them from the first. All are members of the Hoover club.

Quite a number of our teachers and pupils are home for the holidays, among whom are: Miss Delores Thibadoux of Port Arthur, Misses Ruth and Vesta Pate, Orle and Bruce Dyers, Miss Trueheart Buchanan, Miss Lily and George Davidson, Miss Ardella Jones, Misses Annie Mae Yardley and Minnie Ferguson and Miss Tommie Todd.

We have had our share of the sudden change of temperature; too warm Thursday night to really need a fire, freezing by morning and nineteen above on Saturday morning, then twenty-one on Monday morning.

Mrs. Hudson, an old and highly respected resident of Harvey, died Sunday morning. She was in her 88th year. Very few knew of her illness. After a long life of usefulness and Christian service she has gone home to her God. She was buried Monday afternoon at Old Bethel.

## Death of Mrs. A. S. Bullock on Monday

From Thursday's Daily Eagle  
Mrs. A. S. Bullock died at the family home in the Steep Hollow community Monday, December 24, at noon, after a long illness. Everything possible had been done for her through the long weeks of her illness, but to no avail, and for some time it was known that her death was only a matter of days. This foreknowledge, however, did not assuage the grief of her loved ones, further than the knowledge of having ministered to her in every way possible during her last days and hours.

Mrs. Bullock was Miss Mary Edwina Newman, a native of Louisiana. She came to Brazos county with her father's family when a young lady and was married to A. S. Bullock more than 30 years ago. Because of the condition of her health, she and her husband moved to Maverick, Jones county, many years ago, later going to San Angelo, where they resided until recent years, when they returned to Brazos county to again make this their home.

Mrs. Bullock was converted and joined the Baptist church when a girl and all her life was a faithful, consecrated Christian. During her long illness, extending through practically thirty years, she bore her suffering with a Christian fortitude that can come only through an unflinching trust in God. "As the minister said at her funeral, her life was an inspiration to all.

She is survived by her husband and six children, viz: Homer Bullock, Colorado City; Robert Bullock, San Angelo; Mrs. Bertha Robertson, El Paso; Mrs. John Riley, Reliance; Mrs. Emma Beale, Prospect and Charley Bullock, Steep Hollow. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the bereaved ones in their dark hour of sorrow.

The funeral was held Christmas day at Steep Hollow cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. C. E. Bullock, Rev. J. M. Bullock and Dr. M. E. Weaver. A very large number of people were present to pay her their last tribute of respect.

## W. S. HIGGS ENTERS W. J. COULTER FIRM

Among the most important business changes noted in Bryan at the beginning of the new year, is the change in ownership and transfer of stock in the W. J. Coulter company. This deal has been practically closed for some time but was not released for publication until stock taking was completed and the transfers of stock were perfected and all entries properly made on the stock book of the corporation. These details have all been closed up and the new arrangement is now in full force and effect.

The only change in the business was the transfer of stock by which W. J. Coulter practically retires from the business and W. S. Higgs, former county clerk, comes into the firm as one of the active managers.

Officers of the corporation under the new arrangement are as follows: W. J. Coulter, president, as heretofore; J. Tom Smith, vice president, and W. S. Higgs, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Smith will have charge of all the buying, as he has done for several years, and Mr. Higgs will look after the financial end of the business.

This popular drygoods business, now one of the best known in central Texas, was established 40 years ago, or longer, by the late Capt. E. L. Ward and J. W. Coulter was a clerk with Ward retired and Mr. Coulter purchased the business and immediately launched one of the most active, as well as the most successful business campaigns ever known in Bryan. His business aggressiveness drew trade to Bryan from all the surrounding country, and while it was directly profitable to him, it also largely aided in establishing Bryan as a trade center, and aided materially in the development and growth of this city.

In January, 1902, Mr. Coulter, Sr., retired from the active management of the business and sold out to his son, W. J. Coulter. The new proprietor continued to conduct the business on the same lines followed by his father until 1912, when it was incorporated, a part of the stock sold and the firm name changed to the W. J. Coulter company. The present change does not affect the firm name and it will continue as heretofore as the W. J. Coulter company.

The acquisition of Mr. Higgs brings into the business one of the best known, as well as one of the ablest business men in Brazos county. He is young, progressive, has had wide experience while in the grocery business here and is as well known perhaps as any man in the county. He is an expert accountant and eminently qualified in every way to have charge of the financial branch of a business of the magnitude of the one he is entering. Mr. Smith, who is to be actively connected with him in the business, will continue along the same lines as with the old firm, and his ability as a business man is too well established and too well known to need comment. He is a tireless worker, safe, conservative and uniformly courteous in all his dealings. The two together unmistakably make a strong team.

Hon. Clarence Ousley, director of the extension service, has gone to Sherman to deliver an address and from there will proceed to Washington to resume his work as assistant secretary of agriculture.

Miss Martha Gillespie, county agent for girls' canning and poultry clubs of Brazos county, has returned from Elgin, where she spent the holidays with her mother.

## EVER SALIVATED BY CALOMEL? HORRIBLE.

Calomel is Quicksilver and Acts Like Dynamite on Your Liver.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into your bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel just remember that your drugist sells for a few cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver without stirring you up inside, and can not salivate.

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick and the next day it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tonic straightens you right up and you feel great. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.—Adv.

## Catarrrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

Local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrrhal deafness. And that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

E. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

## CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS IN DROUTH REGIONS OF TEXAS

## Food Production and Conservation Cam- paign to Result From the Conference at Austin Today.

(By Associated Press.)  
Austin, Jan. 3.—Plans to relieve the drouth stricken western Texas and mobilization of the producing forces that more foodstuffs may be grown for the war, were discussed at a meeting of the drouth relief committee with bankers today. The plans include a scheme to deposit a large fund in the banks within the afflicted section to be loaned at low interest to the farmers, and that an active campaign be started to increase and conserve the food supplies.

## CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
To the Sheriff or any Constable of  
Brazos county, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Bertha E. Robinson, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Brazos county, to be held at the courthouse thereof, in the city of Bryan, on the second Monday in February, 1918, the same being the 11th day of February, 1918, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 30th day of November, 1917, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said court No. 7616-A, wherein T. B. Robinson is plaintiff and Bertha E. Robinson is defendant, and said petition alleging: That on the 16th day of October, 1909, plaintiff and defendant were legally married, and lived together as man and wife until the 19th day of December, 1912. That on or about the last date mentioned, defendant left the bed and board of plaintiff with the intention of permanent abandonment, and has remained away from plaintiff for more than three years. That during the time they lived together, there was born to them a girl, now about seven years of age, named Ruby Irene Robinson; that plaintiff has had the care and custody of said child since defendant's said abandonment. Plaintiff prays that defendant be cited to appear and answer his petition, that a decree be entered dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, for the care and custody of said child, for costs of suit and for general and equitable relief.

Herein fails not, but have before said court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said court, at office in



